

THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE

Official Paper of Eddy County.

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The outlaw who undertakes to cross Eddy county might as well come in and give up for if he is discovered he is as good as jailed. The record Sheriff Stewart has made the past few months bids fair to excel anything in the line of criminal work ever done in the west. No matter who or what constitutes his posse he generally gets his man. Mr. Tusk, then whom no more respected citizen is found in the county, says of Stewart, that he was cool and collected in the midst of the fight with the outlaw, that the only error made was on the side of mercy, and when it came to a hand combat that Sheriff Stewart's physical power possibly saved the life of a man who was making a desperate resistance. Then Stewart's endurance is wonderful for even after an all night ride Tuesday night and a light Wednesday morning he left Wednesday at one o'clock for the trail of the other outlaw. The outlaw now in jail makes the seventh jailed this season, Nite and his gang being four, then Weatherly the murderer from Texas. Boatwright the cow puncher accused of cattle stealing, and now the outlaw supposed to be one of the Folsom train robbers. None have escaped unless the one the sheriff and posse are on the trail of should get away which is hardly possible, for the best trailers in the county are after him.

The Germans of the United States are a thrifty people, from the effects of economy and industry, and they are almost a unit against the idea of wasteful expenditure of money to prosecute a war in Asia which will do no good even though successful. Many of the Germans more than half are republicans but there must be a different policy by their party to induce them to stand by the ticket next election.

The audiences which greet Wm. J. Bryan continue to be the greatest ever accorded any orator on earth. In Des Moines the big republican city of a big republican state, Bryan spoke to 5,000 people at one hall while as many more waited in another for him to address them. Bryan's policies of anti-imperialism, free silver and anti-trust seem to appeal stronger than any other to the American people.

Coal oil sells in Carlsbad at thirty cents per gallon while in El Paso eighteen cents is the price. The difference is caused by the coal oil inspection law of New Mexico. For every gallon of oil the purchaser donates ten to twelve cents to a thieving set of republican officials who profit by an unjust law.

Organizing for Victory.

Mr. Bryan's summary of the work accomplished by the democratic national committee at its recent meeting in Chicago presents the results of that conference as bearing upon the presidential campaign of next year in a clear and positive light.

There is good reason to believe that an exceptionally compact and harmonious organization of the national democracy has been insured by the Chicago action of the committee. Party lines for the management of the next campaign have been more closely drawn. Notice has been distinctly served that local factional differences will not be permitted to affect the harmony of purpose prevailing in the national organization. Participants in these local disagreements have been urged to reach an amicable understanding for the good of the party.

Mr. Bryan is justified in his expression of satisfaction that the recent work of the national democratic committee places the party in excellent shape for the campaign of 1910. Aggressive movement will not be delayed until after the adjournment of the democratic national convention as was the case in 1896. The organization of the party will have been perfected and with its platform of principles clearly enunciated, its systematic effort for democratic victory will begin the moment the democratic standard bearer is named.

In the great fight against the trust evil, the light of the people led by democracy, effective organization is imperative. It is good to see this organization begun at an early day by the party managers. It is incumbent upon the party in each and every state to vigorously assist the national committee in the work of organization. The fostering of the continuance of local factional disputes means a distinct lessening of the chances of democratic victory in 1910. There will be no such elements of weakness manifested if democrats place the good of the party above selfish personal considerations.

New Coal Company.

Herman H. Hansberg, secretary of the Colorado Consolidated Coal Mining & Mercantile company, writes to the New Mexican from Valientes, Rio Arriba county, that the company will soon be incorporated under the law of New Mexico, with a capitalization of \$500,000 to develop coal and alum deposits in that locality. Several owners have consolidated interests and control a large territory. Joseph M. Goldenberg has gone to New York to purchase a stock of goods for the company. Work will be commenced upon the coal deposits September 1.

At a depth of ten feet the coal veins are from 20 to 30 inches thick and of good quality. The extent of the alum deposits is unknown although large. The alum analyzes 22 per cent and is so easily mined that tons of it may be taken out in a day by one man. Some of the property owners are railway men and they prophesy that a branch road will be soon built to the Denver & Rio Grande system.—New Mexican.

Some of the vacant lots along the main streets of Carlsbad should be grubbed and leveled, so the town would not look 'shabby.' The truth of the matter is that the citizens do not take the interest they should in such matters. By the expenditure of very little money the streets and vacant lots could be cleared of all rubbish, and the improvement in the appearance of the town would be noticeable.

District court for Eddy county will convene the second Monday in September, the 11th.

war between the United States and Mexico.

In his experience in fighting the Yaquis in the twenty years' war he learned how to deal with the Indians. He called Jettabelle, the chief of the Yaquis, to a conference. This was held on May 15, 1897, at Ortiz, a little station on the line of the Santa Fe railroad. Jettabelle came, accompanied by 800 of his good fighters, and General Torres was accompanied by a regiment of his regulars. Governor Ramon Corral, the present governor of Sonora, Vice Governor Figueroa and numerous other dignitaries were present. It was promised Jettabelle that if his tribesmen surrendered they would be organized into a militia body and he would be made their commander. The peace compact was signed with a great deal of formality, and the Mexicans kept faith.

When the story of the beginning of the present difficulty reached this country it began with the recital of the death of Jettabelle. He tried to restrain his people, but they were wrought up to a degree that would not cool suddenly. He then ordered five of the leaders of the trouble makers shot. This was done, and the Yaquis thereupon slew Jettabelle. That was the beginning. The Indians set upon fifty soldiers in the barracks of Bacum and killed them.

The outbreak was not unexpected. For several weeks the Indians had been giving indications of unrest. The government had violated a part of its treaty

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Last Stand of Fighting Yaquis

After nearly three centuries of intermittent fighting, the Yaqui Indians, aborigines of Mexico, are struggling once more in war and declare this will be their last stand. First it was the exiles of the Spanish viceroys they fought and bitterly it has been the Mexicans. In all the fighting that has hitherto taken place between the Yaquis and the white men the Indians have got as good as a drawn battle, but now it is to be a fight to the death.

The Yaquis are good fighters. They are more than half civilized according to the way white men measure civilization. They are strong physically, with the cunning, bravery, and endurance of the Apaches. They are a part of the Aztec race and have inherited the intellectual endowments of the people of the Montezumas. They have improved their contact with the white men until they have learned the use of rifles and the best methods of guerrilla warfare. They are honest friends and tireless foes, and their skill at single handed fighting from behind cactus bushes indicates that when the Mexicans have cleaned them up they will know they have been fighting.

The land occupied by these Indians lies in the state of Sonora, which occupies the northwest corner of the mainland of Mexico. The fertile valley of the Yaqui river has been their home for centuries. They have tilled it with industry and skill and they are recognized as good farmers. They are good gold hunters also. They are the inventors of the method of dry placer mining which has made it possible to gather free gold from arid places, and the machinery made in Chicago today for that sort of mining is exactly the same as the Yaquis invented ages ago.

These Indians were converted to Christianity by the early Spanish priests. Their intelligence and docility were easily improved by the missionaries. It was not until the gold hunters and land grabbers came amongst them and began to rob and cheat that the peace-loving Yaquis demonstrated that they could also fight. They made short work of all the soldiers who came amongst them while Spain ruled in Mexico. After the Mexicans took up the government of the country they tried to push the Yaquis back out of the fertile valleys and the gold-flecked hills, but the Yaquis stood and fought and won.

The last good fight with the Yaquis began in 1871, and was not finished until late in the year 1897, twenty years after it was begun. It ended in diplomacy and it was the first struggle for supremacy beyond the Sierra Madre that the Yaquis did not win without conditions.

General Luis E. Torres, who is in command of the Mexican forces today, was the commander who led the Mexicans against the Yaquis in the last war. He was several times governor of the state of Sonora. It was he who smoothed over the difficulty in the case of the Arizona

with the Yaquis. It had given concessions to miners in the Yaqui country. Many American miners have been pouring into the Yaqui valley in the last two years, and they felt that they had cause to rebel. Their sense of justice is not to be trifled with more than that of any other tribe of North American Indians. Several times they have slain their chiefs when they believed them at fault.

It was because they turned against one of their chiefs about fifteen years ago that they failed to win a complete victory in the twenty years' war. The chief was a harsh and cruel ruler, and although he was killed his followers caused dissension. Their internecine troubles weakened them, and General Torres took advantage of this to make a satisfactory treaty of peace.

One of the potent causes of trouble is that the Yaquis have never accepted Mexican laws. They have a code of their own, which they retain and will not change. When the white men appeared they took possession of lands belonging to the Indians and tried to obtain titles under the laws of Mexico. The Indians, having no other title than that provided under their own laws, found themselves dispossessed by white men taking advantage of legal technicalities.

The typical Yaqui home is a hut built of the branches of the agave thorn bush. This does not keep out the rain at all times, and the walls of the Yaqui hut have many interstices, so he practically sleeps in the open air all of the year. During eight months of the twelve he lives entirely out of doors, and uses his hut for a storeroom only. These Indians also build adobe houses of a fairly good sort in their villages.

The most significant piece of personal property of the Yaqui, aside from his rifle, is his escape. This is his blanket, a cloak and a saddle. It is some times described as a gaudily colored fabric but they are not unattractive, and one may look in vain for one he would describe as ugly. The color is the most glaring, and the weaver puts them in startling juxtaposition, but the fantastic taste of the Yaqui still remains oddly artistic. They make excellent pottery and woven fabrics. Their fields have always produced abundant yields of grain, coffee and tobacco. They are not made victims of the whisky habit like the Northern Indians, but are a sober and industrious people.

The range cattlemen of southeastern New Mexico have for several years been grading up their herds with Hereford bulls. That they are pursuing a profitable policy is indicated by a sale of Hereford beef cattle in Denver this week. Three car loads of Herefords from the ranges of northern Colorado and Wyoming were sold for \$5.35 per 100 pounds. The animals averaged 1,510 pounds in weight bringing \$80.80 per head. An offer of \$60 per head on the range had been made. Ordinary range steers shipped under similar circumstances would have brought about \$4.80 to \$4.90 per hundred and weighed from 130 to 1,000 pounds. The improved strain sold for 75 cents per 100 lbs. and weighed 20

Great Land Sale.

A very large land deal has just been made whereby 120,000 acres of the Maxwell land grant will pass to the hands of Captain W. S. French, of Alma, Socorro county, and W. S. Wilson, of England, who owns the W. S. ranch in Socorro county, with extensive horse ranch and in Colfax county. Two fourths of the new purchase is ten miles north of Springer and extending west to the Pecos country, north to the Vermejo River and east to the eastern boundary of the Maxwell land grant line.

Surveyors are in the field now laying out the large tract of land. They buy outright the ranches of J. H. Nash, including about 5,000 acres; J. H. Codlin, Peter Jameson and Hunt & Crocker, these ranches lying in the Pecos country north and east of the town of Chisum. The price per acre paid will be 70 cents.

This company will place many thousands of dollars of improvements on its newly acquired territory. The new owners intend next season to put in several thousand acres of alfalfa, new ranch houses, corrals, ditches, reservoirs, etc. Capt. French says that as soon as they dispose of their lands in Socorro county they will concentrate their interests in southern Colfax county. The ranchers bought out are looking for locations south and west of their purchase.

It is understood the 20,000 acre deal east of Springer with St. Louis parties has been closed. This land will be put in alfalfa partly and the balance stocked with cattle. A large Arizona stock company has several thousand head of cattle ranging east of there. These two purchases take a big slice from the Maxwell Land Grant company in southern Colfax county. It is understood more deals are on hand for grant land.

It will take the people of this country some little time to persuade themselves into belief of the rumor started in Washington to the effect that President McKinley will decline to be a candidate for the presidential re-nomination, throwing his strength, instead, to Governor Roosevelt of New York. About the only influence that could lead to such a development would arise from an attempt of the republican national organization to shirk responsibility for the trust evil and for existing conditions in the Philippines. In the campaign of 1900 these issues will be prominent. President McKinley stands pre-eminently for the trusts and for the Philippines muddle. Wherefore he should and will be the republican candidate in 1900. The same syndicate influence which used the republican party for the creation of the trusts is using it for the grabbing of foreign territory offering a field of employment for syndicate capital. The agent of this syndicate influence in national politics is Mark Hanna. The president is Mark Hanna's puppet, elected in 1896 under Hanna's management to obey the bidding of Mark Hanna's employers, the trusts. Mr. McKinley will hardly retire from politics before he ceases to be useful to Hanna and the trusts. Gov. Roosevelt will be nominated for president on the republican ticket only when he promises to be useful to Mark Hanna and the trusts. Keeping these facts in mind will prevent much confusion in forecasting the political happenings of 1900.—St. Louis Republic.

Chas. Draper entertained his friends Tuesday evening with a party, a very pleasant affair.

Crozier will sell you a new Singer sewing machine for cash or on small installments.

The ice cream social given on the court house lawn Thursday evening by the ladies of the M. E. church was a very pleasant affair and a success in every way.

Gottlieb Shultz has thirty five very fine bucks which he offers for sale or trade for ewes.

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I. W. ROGERS,
Carlsbad, N. M.

Notice of Administratrix's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of James H. Carpenter, deceased.

I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction for cash, or on six months time taking well secured notes bearing 10 per cent interest from date, for all amounts not paid in cash; all of the personal property belonging to said estate, at the Carpenter homestead about three miles west of Malaga in Eddy county, New Mexico, on the 23rd day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. Property to be sold is principally live stock, horses and cattle. The property will be present to be inspected by bidders.

EMILY L. CARPENTER,
Administratrix.

July 29, 1909.

Receivers Sale.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Frank W. Parker, judge of the district court of the United States for the territory of New Mexico in the absence of Hon. Chas. A. Leavelle, judge of the fifth judicial district, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction in front of the court house at Carlsbad, (formerly Kelly) New Mexico, on Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., the remaining assets of the First National Bank, of Eddy, New Mexico, schedule of assets will be furnished by applying to the receiver.

I. W. ROGERS,
Receiver of the First National Bank, of Eddy, N. M.

NOTICE.

We control between 300 and 400 resident lots in Eddy and we hereby give notice that on July 1st next we will increase the price on same from 50 to 100 per cent. The time to buy is NOW.

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regular communication at 7:30
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vited to attend. S. I. ROBERTSON,
W. M.
A. N. PRATT, Secy.

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Lodge No. 21 meets every
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J. K. S. McEWAN, Secy.

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